



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN.

## ALEXANDRIA:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1859.

So palpable has the extravagance of the expenditures of the General Government become, and so large in amount are the increasing demands upon the Treasury, with very little in it to pay, that the attention of all parties has been called to the subject. Some few of the leaders of the Democratic party in Congress, seeing the manner in which the tide of public opinion is running, and the strong current of opposition to the present condition of things, are making spasmodic efforts, to show that they wish a change. These efforts, however, are not practical nor united enough to satisfy the demands of such of their own party, as do not consider themselves bound to the fortunes of the present administration. They demand something more—because they see, that without something more, not only the Administration but the Democratic party, must suffer in the great contest that is about to take place. Foremost among these is the Richmond Enquirer. That journal declares that “the present expenditure of \$80,000,000 per annum, more than exhausts every source of revenue, and that the people demand, naturally and justly, that the rate of expenditure shall be reduced within the limit of available revenue.” It further states that the “Executive advises a number of extraordinary expenditures, which, if resorted to, will raise the yearly expenditures to nothing short of \$120,000,000,” and it affirms without hesitation that “the men who pretend to represent the cause of conservatism, economy, and reform, must boldly assail the leading recommendations of the Executive, involving proposals for unprecedented expenditure.”

But, if the leaders of the Democratic party assail “the leading recommendations of the President,” and charge and convict him of extravagance, what becomes of the Administration and the Party that placed it in power, and has continued to sustain it? They must all go by the board! The censure of the President will involve the censure of the leaders of the Democratic party themselves. Can we expect or hope for such a consummation?

The time of Retrenchment and Reform must be “inaugurated” under other auspices and by other men, than those committed to the present administration. The Enquirer can take its full share in bringing about so desirable a change, because we do not consider it in the category of those who have held the recommendations of the President to be the Political Law of the Democratic party, and have supported every measure he has brought forward. Nor would the Whig party, now to be reorganized and revived, and can fairly take its position on this subject, fail to appreciate the labors and services of the Enquirer, in this behalf, even though it should not be fighting with it or for it.

FROM BARBADOES.—By the brig Lani, Capt. Traverser, arrived at this port, from Barbadoes papers and prices current, to the 27th of November. The Lani had a long and tedious passage, owing to severe and continued gales. There is no general news of importance. The public health is good. The markets were overstocked with breadstuffs, and several vessels from the United States had sailed for other ports. Corn Meal, at last dates, \$5. Sailed provisions dull.

The Richmond Examiner advocates an increase of the salaries of the Judges of this State. It gives many excellent reasons therefor. We are in favor, too, of a well paid Judiciary—of such remuneration for labor and services, and learning, as will secure the very best legal talents for the Bench. Let our judges have good salaries, and politics be excluded from their selection, and our Judiciary will be safe.

It will be seen by the News from Washington, reported by telegraph, that the subject of the Acquisition of Cuba has been discussed in a Caucus of the Democratic Senators, and that the President's recommendation concerning the island, was acceded to—though no details were adopted.

The Democracy of Fayette county have appointed delegates to a Congressional Convention, to nominate a candidate in place of Hon. Henry A. Edmundson. We see that the Democracy of Boone have followed suit, and have also appointed a delegation to a Convention for the same purpose.

The Governor of New York in his annual Message to the Legislature, pointedly condemns the practice of Lobbying, and declares that he will veto all bills that he has reason to believe have been passed through “Lobby” influence.

Mr. Thomas H. Daniel, of Prince George County, announces himself a candidate for the Board of Public Works, to succeed Col. Boyd. Mr. Daniel was the Democratic candidate at last election, and defeated.

The residence of John A. Whittington, in Calvert county, Md., and a quantity of tobacco and corn, were destroyed by fire on the 11th inst.

A Young Man's Christian Association has been established at Culpeper Ct. House, with Dr. C. W. Aahy, President.

The population of Wheeling is said to be about twenty thousand.

The January term of the Washington Circuit Court, commenced yesterday.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:—“The indications of the House in regard to the passage of the bill for the codification and modification of the revenue laws are decidedly unfavorable. The bill has, however, been carefully matured, and is as nearly perfect as it can be made at present. Mr. Giddings has taken a new exception to it on the score of an alleged clause therein for the protection of the ‘coastwise interstate slave trade.’ It is believed that there is no such provision in the bill; but there should be one, if it be within the compass of federal legislation, for the security of those southern people, who in removing from one port to another in the South, happen, by stress of weather, to be driven into New York, as was the case with Mr. Lennon, of Virginia, with his family and slaves. But there is nothing of the sort in the bill, as is generally understood.”

The New York Tribune says:—“The American Guano Company has received its third cargo of Guano which has been disposed of at Boston. A fourth cargo due in about forty days, has been disposed of at Philadelphia. The first two cargoes are being sold here. The aggregate quantity received is about 3,500 tons. A prominent ship-builder, under a royalty contract with the company, has already seven ships on the way to the islands of the company to load, and more will soon follow.”

A dispatch recently arrived at London in advance of the overland mail from India advises rates in Calcutta, “sugar, saltpetre and rice, freight free to London, and measurement goods fifteen shillings per ton.” In one case saltpetre has been shipped at Calcutta for London free of freight, the ship owner being charged one shilling per ton for having the freight brought alongside. This is not very encouraging to ship owners.

Mr. Truman Duvall, residing near Laurel, Prince George's county, Md., having occasion to chastise one of his negroes, for some cause, the negro threatened the life of Mr. D. with an axe, when his master drew a pistol, aimed and shot at his arm, but unfortunately missed, striking him in the side, which proved fatal.

The Chicago Press says that a young lady, now a sewing girl in that city, has received a letter from an uncle in New York, stating that herself and two uncles had fallen equal heirs to the comfortable sum of \$27,000,000, or about \$135,000,000, by the recent death of an uncle at Calcutta, India, where he had accumulated his immense fortune in mercantile pursuits.

Mrs. Huntly, mother-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Hoffman, of New Creek Station, Hampshire County, died very suddenly on Monday week. It seems that a little grandson having cut off one of his fingers, ran into the room, and upon his showing it to the old lady, she fainted at once and died.

The cold spell in New York produced great distress among the poor. About ten thousand applications for relief were made to the superintendent of out-door poor, and the visitors are now actively engaged in going their rounds, examining applications and imparting relief.

We have received the Democratic Age, a monthly periodical, by C. Edwards Lester, published in New York.

Mr. Buchanan in Reply to the Israelites. The following is the sensible and well-considered reply of Mr. Buchanan to the Board of Representatives of the United Congress of Israelites of the city of New York:

SIR:—I have had the honor of receiving your favor of the 20th ultimo, with the resolution recently adopted by “The Representatives of the City of New York,” on the subject of the abduction and detention of Edgar Mortara from his parents, under the authority of the Papal Government.

The letters addressed to me on the 20th of November, and the 10th ultimo, to which you recall my attention, were received in regular course to the State Department, and have been submitted by the Secretary of State, on the 21st of November, and the 8th of December last, to Mr. A. Hart, President of the Congress of “Mikveh Israel,” Philadelphia. These letters have been extensively published throughout the country, and it is evident from their face, that the opinion thereon expressed had received my approbation.

I have long been convinced that it is neither the right nor the duty of this Government to exercise a moral censorship over the conduct of other independent Governments, and to rebuke them for acts which we may deem arbitrary and unjust towards their own citizens or subjects. Such a practice would tend to embroil us with all nations. We ourselves would not permit any foreign Power thus to interfere with our domestic concerns, and enter protests against the legislation or the action of our Government towards our own citizens. If an attempt of this kind were made, we should promptly advise such a Government, in return, to confine themselves to their own affairs, and not intermeddle with our concerns.

It is perhaps fortunate that the assertion of the principle of non-interference on the part of the United States, between foreign sovereigns and their subjects, has arisen in a case so well calculated to elicit our sympathy. For this reason the president will be so much the stronger, and be entitled to the more binding force.

It is enough for us to defend the rights of our own citizens, under treaties or the law of nations, whenever and wherever they may be assailed by the Government of any foreign country. Had Mamola Mortara been a citizen of the United States, the case would have been very different. The Israelites citizens of that State have not been regarded as their just rights in foreign countries, and they must not assume that they shall receive the same protection when domiciled abroad, during my Administration, which is extended to all other citizens of our common country. They should ask no more, and shall receive nothing less.

Yours, very respectfully,  
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Mr. BENJ. W. HART, 48 Pine St., N.Y.

A BALD EAGLE FROZEN TO THE DEATH. The other day a large bald eagle took a wild duck in the river Susquehanna, opposite Duncannon, Pa., carried it to a cake of ice which had lodged on a rock, and commenced his feast. During the operation, it is supposed that being wet, his feet and feathers, from the intense cold, froze fast to the ice, and being unable to extricate himself, he perished. He was seen flapping his wings until dark. There was a desire to capture the great “American,” but he could not be approached on account of the great mass of floating ice between him and the shore.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

## WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A caucus of the Democratic Senators was held yesterday, on the President's recommendation, in reference to Cuba. A debate of some three or four hours ensued, involving the question whether any steps should be taken in relation to it, and, if so, of what character. According to the best obtaining information, Mr. Mason made the opening speech, and was followed by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Shields. Though favorable to the acquisition of Cuba, they thought action at this time impolitic and calculated to impair rather than improve our prospects to that end. Mr. Douglas regarded Mr. Shields' bill placing in the hands of the President \$50,000,000 to be used in negotiation. He expressed the belief that the President would not endorse this measure without sufficient data to justify him in so doing. He (Mr. Douglas) had long desired the acquisition of Cuba. In his judgment there was but one mode, and that was on the happening of another case similar to that of the Black Warrior, to seize the island by way of reclamation, and negotiate afterwards.

Mr. Davis and others did not like the suggestion of Mr. Douglas, and the discussion at this stage of the proceedings became intensely interesting, the best ability of the participants therein being put forth. Mr. Shields, of course, advocated his own bill. Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Bigler and Clay, favored the idea of increasing to a sufficient extent, the foreign intercourse fund, leaving the matter to the discretion of the President, as in previous cases. Mr. Iverson thought that Spain could be wearied with the question of Cuba, by a repeal of such parts of our laws as restrain the action of our citizens toward foreign powers, or something to that effect.

The determination of the caucus was, with a few exceptions, to favor the recommendation of the President, although the precise mode in which it should be consummated was not so clearly indicated, but the probability is the Senate will pass Mr. Shields' bill.

Orders have been issued from the War Department similar to those which were sent to Kansas, pending the former troubles, namely: To use the four or five companies of troops now there as a posse comitatus to enforce the laws during the present disturbances in that Territory.

According to report, when the Senate French spoliation bill, which is now on the speaker's table, shall be taken up for reference, an effort will be made to pass it by a suspension of the rules, and under the operation of the previous question.

The committee on foreign affairs in the House have resolved to report a bill at an early day in favor of placing at the disposal of the President a sum not less than thirty millions of dollars to aid in such negotiations as may be thought advisable to secure the purchase of Cuba.

The committee on Territories in the House have agreed upon a bill organizing the Territory of Arizona, and establishing the parallel of 34° 40' as the northern line. The bill proposes to extend the Territory from Texas to California.

The very great stake our people have in the selection of a suitable man for the vacant Judgeship justifies us in devoting as much of our columns to this subject, as the merits in this direction thus far made by the people of this portion of the Division. We publish two calls made upon Mr. William J. Robertson, the first signed by citizens of Louisiana, and the other by citizens of this country. Both of these letters, though hurriedly gotten up and without an opportunity of seeing many of the people, are yet signed by a long list, embracing many of the most intelligent and influential men of the two countries.

Similar movements, we doubt not, will be made by the friends of other gentlemen who are spoken of in connection with the office. So far as we can learn, no other name has been brought forward by the friends of the Blue Ridge. The Valley of Virginia will doubtless have in the field several candidates, of whom we may mention Judges Parker, Thompson, and probably Col. John B. Baldwin and Judge Kinney.

Reports from Richmond incline us to believe that Attorney General J. R. Tucker, whose residence was in Winchester prior to his election to the Attorney Generalship, will be brought forward for the vacancy. We are glad to observe that, so far as the movement has progressed in this and the adjoining counties, it has been entirely in the hands of all political parties, who justly regard and condemn the interposition of party politics in an election where only personal worth and admitted abilities should be the controlling considerations. With so wide a field to select from, one embracing men of such high talent and great moral weight as the Valley affords, we truly hope that she will, if she is determined to put forward nominees of her own, be influenced only by such high considerations as have governed this side of the Atlantic. Herofore the selection of the man whose name is now presented.—*Charlottesville Advocate.*

**Rogs and the Hog Crop.**  
We find from our exchanges a very spirited controversy going on between buyers and sellers of the above article, and much diversity of opinion as to the crop of last season as compared with that of the present. If statistics are any guide to bottom an opinion upon it must be conceded by all who claim to be familiar with the subject, that the present crop is largely in excess of any previous one. While there are quarters that are entirely devoid of demand from consumers, all accounts from the ground represent an abundant supply of bacon, mork pork, &c., and dull market, and so far as our immediate wants are concerned, we find an unusually large supply of old bacon on hand at present. At a corresponding period last year, our market was decidedly bare of old stock, and hams would readily command 25 to 30 cents. Middlings 15 to 18c. Now our growers are hunting, auctioneers for their old stock at just half the above prices. Herofore Virginia has been a large importer of hogs, &c., from the best importation we have, there has been an unusual large killing by our farmers, and we shall want no little or nothing from abroad. This is as it should be, and we for one are not willing our people should starve, if they cannot avail themselves of all the advantages they have, and supply their own wants.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

**Chess Playing.**  
During the first game between Morphy and Anderson, the London Times correspondent says:—“Anderson moved much more rapidly than his adversary. Not a word was spoken by either player during the whole seven hours. No demonstrations or false moves were made by either party to indicate the worth of his plays. There seemed to be more originality, more genius, more of the upstart and experience in those of Mr. Anderson. The two men are evidently more nearly matched than they ever were before. On Tuesday the game commenced at 12 o'clock, and at the close was a draw. On Wednesday Mr. Morphy beat Mr. Anderson two games in rapid succession, the first one in a few moves. The young giant is getting posessed.”

The chess match between Prof. Morphy and Professor Anderson, at Paris, resulted in the triumph of the American champion. The score at the close was as follows: Morphy 7, Anderson 3, drawn 2.

## TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

RETAIL, Jan. 15.—The annual report of the board of Lake writers shows the total loss during the year 1858 on steam and sailing vessels, with their cargoes, to be \$722,232, a decrease from last year of \$865,700. The total loss of life in 1858, was 122, a decrease from last year of 365.

St. Louis, Jan. 15.—Mr. Wakeman a passenger by the overland mail reports that the Mexican boundary commissioners had a trunk containing valuable papers stolen from their travelling conveyance, a short distance this side of El Paso.

Toronto, C. W., Jan. 15.—It is said that dispatches have been received from England by the Canadian government containing the command that her Majesty's armed out for the seat of government be carried out.

New York, Jan. 15.—The ship Eliza Malory, from Bristol, England, for New York, put into Galway, Ireland, on the 27th, in a sinking state, having lost mainmast, sails, boats, &c.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The offices of the Canandaigua and Albany railroad, in this town, were destroyed by fire last night. Boston, Jan. 16.—Capt. Higgins, of the Gun, North Wind, just arrived here from Ghazir, 1st inst., reports that a revolution broke out in Hayti on the 22d December, headed by General Jaffard, in which the citizens joined and proclaimed him President. The towns of Aux Cayes and Jacmel and the southern portion of the island favor the despotism of the present government.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 14.—The schooner Woodbine, from Attakapas, La., for Baltimore, has put into this port in distress. She is loaded with a cargo of sugar and molasses—the former of which is insured in New Orleans, and the latter in New York.

Boston, Jan. 16.—A committee of merchants of this city have petitioned the Legislature for the incorporation of a new line of telegraph to Halifax.

Boston, Jan. 15.—The royal mail steamer Niagara, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at her dock at noon, having been detained here this twelve hours by fog. The foreign papers to hand contain nothing specially important in addition to the Halifax dispatch. The mails for the South go for ward by the 3 P. M. overland train, due at Baltimore on Monday morning.

## A Clergyman Fails.

[From the Cleveland Herald, Jan. 12.]  
The clergymen of the Methodist Church have preferred charges against the Rev. Dr. Wm. Daily, President of the Indiana State University, for drunkenness, lewdness and bribery. The Indianapolis American, a paper edited by a member of Mr. Daily's church, says:

“Our readers will learn, with profound respect, more than surprise, that Dr. Daily, the President of the State University, spent most of last week in this city, so much under the influence of intoxicating liquors as to be seen staggering in the street, and to demand himself a ruler in a manner in the Union depot, to the great indignation of the citizens. For the latter he made acknowledgments to the friends of the female, and the officers of the depot, and for both he will be brought before a committee of the church at the earliest possible moment. We forbear comment for the present, further than to say that though Dr. Daily has long been suspected of a free use of intoxicating liquors, he has managed to keep the facts from the authorities of the church so far as to elude detection. The habit has, however, been growing upon him, until concealment is no longer possible. His friends in the city and in the State are deeply mortified over his conduct, in the city last week, the details of which are to be revised for publication.” The retaining this Rev. Dr. Daily at the head of the State University, is one of the unaccountable things that so much perplex the world's people.

This man, Daily, was a most unworthy successor of the Rev. Dr. Wiley, and it was a matter of wonder, when, on the death of the latter and worthy Wiley, this Daily was made President of the University. Even when a Presiding Elder, this Rev. Dr. Daily, would, after his service, light his cigar in the pulpit and walk out the length of the aisle, puffing a cloud from his mouth.

## Legacies.

Miss Elizabeth All, who died on the 18th ult., at Lexington, Mass., has left large bequests to various religious and benevolent purposes, including three of the Boards of the Presbyterian Church. Her legacies are also handsomely provided for. The relatives to the Boards, as we are informed by a letter from the executor, will probably not be realized for some time to come. In the end, however, we presume the full amount will be paid into their treasuries. Miss All was a native of Delaware, but removed some years since to Missouri. She was an active Christian, and her charities were dispensed with a liberal hand while living, and were not sparingly reserved for posthumous bestowment. The following are her legacies to benevolent purposes, aggregating, as will be seen, more than \$120,000.

Board of Domestic Missions of the Presby.	\$5,000
Board of Foreign Missions of the Presby.	5,000
Board of Education of the Presby.	5,000
American Bible Society	5,000
Board of Christian Workers of the Presby.	5,000
Presbyterian Church in Lexington, Del.	200
Presbyterian Church in New Castle, Delaware	200
Sabbath School of the Presbyterian Church of Lexington	200
Lexington Female Seminary	100
For a Presbyterian Female Seminary, certain property in Lexington	10,000
For the building of a new church, upon the condition a further like sum shall be given by other parties	10,000
To the Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Lexington	500
Total	\$122,000

## Hon. John Y. Mason.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer pays the following high compliment to the worth and ability of our Minister at the Court of St. Cloud. The numerous friends of Judge Mason in this vicinity, will be glad to hear such favorable accounts of his health and his usefulness. After gliding to certain interviews Judge Mason recently has had with the Emperor, the latter writes:

“Since I have spoken of the aforementioned proceedings of our Minister I may add, what his health is excellent, his habits active and indefatigable, and his strong and logical understanding industrious as during his administration of naval affairs. His hospitable and graceful, as he continues to be by a family circle, a portrait and a type of true American excellence and charm, will long dwell in the memory of his countrymen abroad. Their business, or, as the case may be, their pleasure, have never failed to profit through his individual worth, and I am persuaded that it is his hope, as it is the wish of the French Government, that he may long preside over the Legation here.”

The Salem Mass. Register says that during the late cold spell there, the earth and ice cracked frequently with a loud report and in one instance a large linden tree was split from the roots to the top of the trunk with an explosion like a piece of ordnance.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—This day landing from Schooner Fleetwood, a choice lot of Sugar and Molasses, (new crop,) to which we invite the attention of the trade.  
GRAY MILLER & CO.,  
corner King and Water streets.  
Jan 17

## A Great Law Lord.

Standing in the narrow Gothic railroad of space reserved for the public—the throne at the opposite extremity of the House—may be seen one of the benches to the right, almost every forenoon—Saturday and Sunday excepted—during the session, a very old man with a white head, and attired in a simple frock and trousers of shepherd's plaid. It is a leaning head, and the white locks are bushy and profuse. So, too, the eye-brows, pointed towards the eyes somewhat weak now, but that can flash fire upon occasions. The face is ploughed with wrinkles, as well it may be, for the old man will never see four-score years again; and of these, three-score at the very least, have been spent in study and the hardest labor, mental and physical.

The nose is a marvel—prominent, rugged, aggressive, inquiring, and defiant, unyieldingly intelligent. There is a trumpet mouth, a bell-shaped mouth, projecting and self-asserting; latest ears, and on chin or cheeks no vestige of hair. Not a beautiful man, no on any theory of beauty. He is grotesque, Raskinque, Winkelmannque, or otherwise—rather a shaggy, gnarled, battered, weather-beaten, ugly, faithful, Scotch collier type. Not a soft, smiling, yielding face—rather a teasing, mocking, pugnacious cast of countenance. The mouth is fastened to the jaw of harsh, hard, pertinent things; not cruel, but downright; but never to whisper compliments, or snipe out platitudes. A nose, too, that can snuff the air off a man, and with diluted nostrils, breathe forth a glory that is sometimes fiery, but not a nose for a pommet-bone or a Covent Garden bouquet, or a phoebe of Franzpanger. Would not care much for trifles, either, I think, or the delicate aroma of sparkling Moselle—would prefer onions, or strongly infused malt and hops; something honest and unsophisticated.

Watch this old man narrowly, young visitor to the Lords. See his furrowed visage. Mark his odd angular ways and gestures passing unthought. Now he crouches, very deep like, on his crimson bench, clasps one shepherd's plaid leg in both his hands, Q. C., is talking nonsense, I think. Now the legs are crossed, and the hands thrown behind the head; now he digs his elbow into the little Gothic writing-table before him, and buries the hands into that pleasant white hair of his. The quibbles of Plessam Q. C., are beyond human patience. Then with a wrench, a wriggle, a shake, a half turn, and a half start up, still very deep like, but of the Newfoundland rather, now he asks a lawyer or a witness a question. Question very sharp and to the point, not often complimentary by times, and couched in that which is neither broad Scotch nor Northern Irish burr; but a rebellious mixture of the two.

Mark him well; eye him closely; you have not much time to lose. Alas! the giant is very old; though with flame yet unfeebled, with intellect yet gloriously unclouded. But the sands are ever running. Watch him, mark him, score him on your mind tablet; then home and in after years it may be your lot to tell your children that once at least you have seen with your own eyes, the famous Lord of Vaux; once listened to the voice that has shaken thrones and made tyrants tremble—that has been a herald of deliverance to millions plining in slavery and captivity; a voice that has given utterance, in man's most eloquent words, to the noblest, wisest thought that to this man of men by heaven; a voice that has been trumpet sounding these sixty years past in democracy, truth, and right, and justice—in advocacy of the claims of learning and of the liberties of the great English people, from whose ranks he rose; a voice that should be entitled to a resting place in a Walhalla of wise heroes, after Francis of Verulam, and Isaac of Grammont; the voice of one who is worthy a lord, but who will be better remembered, and to all time—remembered enthusiastically and affectionately as the champion of all good and wise and beautiful human things—Harry Brougham! *London Weekly Paper.*

## City of Memphis, Tennessee.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Daily Dispatch.]  
MEMPHIS, TENN., January 7th.—The city of Memphis is a growing place. In 1840 it contained 3,300 inhabitants, and now it is supposed to be over 11,000. Travelers who have recently visited it, express astonishment at the signs of improvement and commercial activity which are exhibited. The city is beautifully situated, just below the mouth of Wolf river, on the South side of the Mississippi. It is the most populous and important town on the river between St. Louis and New Orleans, and occupies the most eligible site for a city from the mouth of the Ohio to Vicksburg, a distance of upwards of six hundred miles. The bluff on which it stands is elevated about 20 feet above the highest stage of the river, and the river for some three miles, while a bed of sand stone extends into the river, and forms a good landing, and preventing those changes, which so frequently takes place in the bed of the river. Immediately on the top of the bluff is an open space, in front of the city, where most of the cotton of the surrounding country, is deposited for sale. There are four railroads coming into the city, namely: Memphis and Charleston, Memphis and Ohio to terminate at Louisville, Ky., and not yet completed; Memphis and Little Rock, and Memphis and New Orleans. Most of the late arrivals are not yet settled, but as they stream out from the city, must add greatly to its commercial growth and prosperity, and I predict for it a more rapid growth in the next ten years, than any city in the South-west.

To give you some idea of the business done here, I copy the Wharf Master's report for the month of December: Number of steamboat arrivals.....267 Number of boats left.....261 Collections of wharfage for same period: From steamboats.....\$3,747.79 “ flat boats.....419.00 \$4,166.79

There are some very large and elegant houses here, in the various branches of trade—large retail dry goods stores, with their parlors attached, elegantly furnished, for the convenience and comfort of their customers. In fact, everything is done here on the “first order” and “high pressure” system. There are several large and commodious hotels in the place.

The large Rope Walk and Navy Yard at this place, which was sold and given back to the city by Congress, has been leased for a term of years to the Ohio Railroad Company for a depot and car house. The main building is upwards of 1200 feet long, and will afford ample room for all the purposes of the company that has leased it.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO SAVE IN THESE HARD TIMES—Well how can I save? Why I would tell you, when you want a Broom take the old handle to the Broom Factory, and you will be allowed two cents for the old handle in exchange for a Royal, south of HERRING, Jan 13

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BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT FOR JAN. 1859. Will be published at 25c. per copy. Those who wish to subscribe for the 12th inst. will please send in their names. Price 82 per annum, in advance. Numbers delivered free of postage. [Jan 13] ROBERT BELL, Agent.

SALT—500 sack (round Alum Salt) 100 “ Marshall's Salt 100 “ Doeking “ For sale, to arrive, GRAY MILLER & CO., corner King and Water streets. Jan 12

Wool purchased by DANIEL F. BOVE

## Farmers' Bank of Virginia.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers Bank, took place on the 12th. The general statement of the affairs of the Bank and its Branches, as read by Mr. Macfarland represented the condition of the Institution to be most favorable. The following is a summary of the whole: State of the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, including the Branches, on the first day of January, 1859. ASSETS.

Debt outstanding	\$6,061,200.91
Sterling bills	5,700.75
Stocks	49,926.76
Specie	594,561.64
Notes of other Banks in Virginia	421,363.25
Notes of other Banks out of Virginia	35,490.00
Due from other Banks	555,102.41
Real Estate	190,718.62
Loan to the Commonwealth in Treasury Notes	228,800.00
In transitu between the Bank and branches	1,817.35
	\$8,124,522.67

Capital stock	\$5,150,000.00
Notes in circulation	1,762,021.00
Deposit money	2,500,078.33
Due to other Banks	201,650.29
Surplus and contingent fund	134,477.53
Profits of the institution	166,698.72
	\$8,124,522.67

Reserve fund as above.....\$343,477.53  
Profits of the institution to 1st January, 1859.....166,698.72  
Dividends 1st instant.....126,056.00  
Tax paid to State \$253.46  
State bonds.....139,748.71  
26,947.01

Nothing of interest transpired, except a very animated contest for the Lynchburg and Petersburg Directors. The President of the Lynchburg Bank proposed the following ticket: Wm. Radford, John M. Warwick, John B. Lee and John M. Speed. Col. Hubbard, of Buckingham, moved to strike out J. B. Lee and insert H. D. Flood, on the ground that custom required that the oldest Directors should be dropped and the new ones retained. Mr. Radford defended his ticket with warmth and made a strong appeal to the stockholders to sustain him. The character of his remarks called out Mr. Flood, who defended himself from what he regarded the unjust assaults of Mr. R., and a debate ensued.

Ro. B. Bolling esq., of Petersburg, then brought in a long bill of indictment against the President and Directors of the Branch of his city, and spoke some two hours on it. He was replied to by the President in about five minutes, and by Mr. Branch in a very amusing speech which created great laughter. The voting then commenced, and all the tickets presented for the mother Bank and branches were elected unanimously, except those of Lynchburg and Petersburg. The aggregate vote polled was 7421. The Petersburg ticket was elected by the entire vote save some 40 cast by Mr. Bolling. The Lynchburg vote stood as follows: Wm. Radford, 2421; J. M. Warwick, 7421; M. Speed, 7421; J. B. Lee, 2421; H. D. Flood, 4275. The contest seemed to turn upon the succession, and consequently it is understood that Flood gained an advantage. It now depends upon the appointments of the Governor. If he sustains Mr. Radford's ticket, Mr. Speed's chances will probably be best. If not, Mr. Flood will have the inside track.